NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1892,—TWELVE PAGES.

New-York

Casper Knold, the Anarchist arrested last night,

tions which might be prevented if he shew that other arrests had been made. It was agreed, however, that Berkman shill be asked for a statement for the press, if he chose to make one, and that after this had been revised by the authorities, it should be given out. This will probably be done some time to-merrow.

What became of Berkman's satched is a mystery.

The detectives have as yet been unable to find it, and believe Berkman destroyed it together with its contents.

STRIKERS REJECT ALL MEDIATION

AN OLIVE BRANCH FROM THE COMPANY REPUSED

HOMESTEAD.

Hugh O'Donnell will resign the chairmanship of the Advisory Committee, if he has not already done so, and

newspaper men to see Superintendent Potter and ascer-tain upon what terms the old men could return to work

When they had executed the commission, O'Donne

will cause O'Donnell's resignation, as he said he would

resign if his colleagues did not indorse his sentiment

ness in their dealings with the men, but they Would

under any circumstances. No names were mentioned,

been preferred were among them. Even these might

association committee, except as provided in the agree

ment for a committee of workmen and officials to mee

quarterly and fix prices of billets. No men now h

the employ would be discharged if the work was

satisfactory. The mediators were assured that the

Mr. Curry, who was present, took occasion to deny

He stated that in a cable dispatch just received Mr.

Carnegie said he had no intention of returning to America at present, and that he would not interfere

to make a statement of his reasons for shooting H. C.

Frick and tell his story of the attemped assassination as

soon as he should be settled in the Jall. He is still in ignorance of the fact that other arrests have been

leader of the Anarchists here, was arrested at noon

Philadelphia were ordered home to-day. Wildly en-thusiastic cheering to-day among the hundreds of white

in their homes at the foot of the slope. The jucky boy

were the members of the 8th Regiment. It is be

only two regiments remain. These two regiments will

The report from Mr. Frick's home this morning wa

that all through the night his condition was fairly satisfactory. He slept most of the night and awoke

symptoms have developed and danger is believed to

be over unless some unexpected complications should

condition of the patient. Every symptom is carefully

watched and so far none to be feared has developed,

and the danger point is believed to have been passed

His physicians are entirely satisfied with the

in blue who were the first ones to get marching orders

de or are contemplated. H. Bauer, the recognized

places were being filled rapidly.

but he said those against whom criminal charges

The mediators called upon Superintendent Potter

conditional surrender in the fight on

TROPS OUDERED AWAY FROM

Homestead, Penn., July 26.-It is quite likely that

THE PLOT TO KILL MR.FRICK

ALLEGED ACCOMPLICES OF BERKMAN ARRESTED.

ONE IS F. MOLLICK, A BAKERY FOREMAN, OF LONG BRANCH: THE OTHER IS A DISTRIBUTOR OF ANARCHIST LITERATURE IN PITTSBURG-DEVELOPMENTS IN THE CASE.

Long Branch, N. J., July 26 (Special).—Frederick Mollick, the foreman of the bakery force of Frank J. Heidion, on Broadway, this city, was arrested at 4 o'clock this morning, upon suspicion of being one of the men engaged in a conspiracy to murder Chairman Frick, of Pittsburg. Chief of Police being the Layton arrested him after watching the bake shop all night. Mollick is an Austrian Jew. He is thirty-one years old, of slight build and has shop all night. Mollick is an Austrian Jew. He is thirty-one years old, of slight build and has been seen loitering in the vicinity on the ground proposed in the Saurerian plant of the last of the supporting the last Saurday, he was not alone. There was another man with him and the rate of the ground and the case before were the form of the means of the Board and the providing for the reapportionment was unconstitutional, and C. D. Kiehel, the City was supporting the law, went before Judge Rumsey in the Suppreme Court this morning and obtained permission to only the supporting the law, went before Judge Rumsey in the Suppreme Court this morning and obtained permission to only the supporting the law, went before Judge Rumsey in the Suppreme Court this morning and obtained permission to only the supporting the supporting the law, went before Judge Rumsey in the Suppreme Court this morning and obtained permission to only the provious properties and the case before with a book on anarchy, receipts, etc. It is believed that the law providing for the reapportion members of the Board of Supervisors of Monroe County, which Board refused to the provious p on arrested him after watching the bake all night. Mollick is an Austrian Jew.

s thirty-one years old, of slight build and has a hair, restless black eyes and a short, full it. Chief Layton received the following the late yesterday afternoon from Pittsburg:

of Police, Long Branch, upon superintendent of Adams Express Company, city, and learn what you can about a package, 80, and from there to A. Berkman, Allegheny City, Penn, to wire me your information. Berkman is the who shot Frick.

RICHARD O'MARA.

Superintendent of Police. is thirty-one years old, of slight build and has black hair, restless black eyes and a short, full disaptch late yesterday afternoon from Pittsburg:

your city, and learn what you can about a package, 50, shipped from there to A. Berkman, Allegheny City, Penn., July 109. Wire me your information. Berkman is the

Chief Layton went to the express office and ascertained that the package was sent by Mollick, and he soon located him. lie telegraphed the fact to Chief O'Mara. About midnight he received

the following dispatch :

James Layton, Captain of Pelice:

the shooting of H. C. Frick. Please answer. RICHARD O'MARA.

When Chief Layton went to the bakery to arrest Mollick he was told that the man had gone away, Mr. Heidlen thinking he was looking for a baker whom he had discharged. Layton, however, watched the bakery and later took Moliick into custody, as he was up to his arms in the dough trough. Mollick was taken to Police Headquarters. When asked questions, he said: "I can't speak English." He was locked up in a

This morning Chief Leyton received a telephone message from Chief O'Mara to the effect that be would be here to make a formal charge against

Several of the members of the Long Branch police force tried to gain some information from Mollick regarding his alleged intimacy with Berkman, Mr. Frick's assailant, but to all questions he had but one reply, "I don't speak English."

Chief Layton telephoned to Sheriff Smock, at the county jail, at Freehold, that he wanted a cell made ready for Mollick, as he would not information from Molliek. The latter, who was self-possessed when first arrested, grew pale and nervous as the slow hours passed by.

Late this afternoon Chief O'Mara came here with one of the members of Inspector Steers's They held a short consultation with Chief Layton and then the latter called in Constable Frederick Meyer to act as interpreter. The prisoner was marched out of his cell up into Chief Layton's office, where he was put through severe cross-examination. All of the reporters were excluded from the room. When asked where first met Berkman, the prisoner replied that he became acquainted with him about two years age in a sewing-machine works in Elizabeth, N. J. He said that he could not remember where he me Berkman in New-York. When asked why he sent the \$6 to Berkman, he replied that Berkman had loaned him money when he needed it badly, and he wanted to help him out when he was in a hole. He would not explain how he knew that Berkman was in Allegheny City when he sent him \$6

At the close of the examination, Mollick taken down stairs again, and was locked up in a cell. Chief O'Mara and Constable Meyer then went over to Heldlon's bakery and searched the om which Mollick had occupied with the and wanted to know upon what terms he would accept his value they found a small package of letters and papers, which they took. They returned to police headquarters and spent some time in consultation with Chief Layton. He advised Chief O'Mara to make not be rejected if the informations against them a sworn complaint before a Justice. O'Mara proved incorrect. He further stated that the men asked Justice of the Peace Vandern to take his would not be questioned about membership in any complaint, but that official refused, because the organization, but they would case was not in his jurisdiction. Another con-sultation with Chief Layton followed, and then the scale of wages as based on Chief O'Mara, the New-York detective, and Con- billet rate. There would be no dealings with any stable Meyer drove to the house of Police Justice Slocum. He, too, refused to entertain any complaint. When Chief O'Mara asked what he could do in the matter, Justice Slocum said he could hold Mollick a reasonable length of time, but the easiest way and the best way to settle the matter was to take Mollick out of his cell and take him to of the committee to listen to the mediators Pittsburg. When Chief O'Mara left Justice Slo- and expressed regret, as the places of the old men cum's house the latter thought he was going to were being rapidly filled. take the prisoner to Pittsburg to-night. Superintendent O'Mara returned to police headquarters the statement that Andrew Carnegie would interfere intendent O'Mara returned to police heat-quarters and there took a carriage to the depot on his way to New-York. It was rumored that he had found a number of letters from Miss Goldman, the young woman who was infataated with Berkman, and who delivered a number of addresses at Anarch st meetings in New-York. O'Mara took the letters and papers to New-York with him.

Mellick had a good supper to-night and at once went to sleep.

Mollick had a goal support once went to sleep.

Mr Heidlon was in New-York all day, and did not reash home until this evening. He said he knew nothing about Mollick, excepting that he was a good bread-shop foreman. He secured Mollick at Lincoln Hall in New-York. He knew Mollick at Lincoln Hall in New-York. Mollick at Lincoln Hall in New-York. He knew nothing about his previous record and cared nothing about it. Mollick had been in his emp oy about six weeks. Mollick had been in his emp oy about six weeks. Mollick had made about three vists o New-York since he began working in Mr. leidlon's shop, and had secured several men for his bread and cake sheps.

Henry Bahrot, who was the assistant-foreman lieury Bahrot, who was the assistant-foreman under Mollick in the bakery, said he roomed with Mollick out never heard him say a word about Anarchists or their work.

Isolater of the Anarchists here, was arrested at noon and will be held until an investigation can be made. The police were also informed of Mollick's arrest at Long Branch, and have arranged to have him brought here. Knold is still detained at the Central Station His story of his connection with Berkman is not be lieved by the police.

About 150 non-union men arrived from the East to-day and were taken at once to the Homestead plant. The 8th and 14th Regiments and the contral station and will be held until an investigation can be made.

Anarchists or their work.

Thomas Burke and Patrick Flynn, two of the men in the employ of the Adams Express Company here, have identified Mollick as the man who sent the package containing S6 from here to Berkman at Allegheny City. Mollick did not display any emotion when they faced him in his cell.

lick, at Long Branch, and H. Bauer, in Allegheny City, it is believed by the police, will greatly aid them in clearing the mystery that now surrounds the Anarchist, Alexander Berkman. lick is the man who sent Berkman the money from Long Franch last week, and Bauer is the recognized leader of the Anarchists in this section. succeeded Herr Fricke, upon the death of the latter, two years ago, as the agent for the distribution of Anarchistic literature, and the police have been watching him for some months. was arrested at his home, No 73 Spring Gardenave., Allegheny City, at 10 o'clock this mogning, by Detectives Shore and McTighe, and is now in the Central Station. Bauer showed no surprise when arrested, and took the matter coolly. He admitted that he was the agent here for the distribution of Anarchistic documents, and that he had sent the circulars to Homestead which were ordered confiscated by General Snowden. He denied all knowledge of the attempt on Mr. Frick's life, and said he had never met or heard of Berkman till last week, when he met him at Knold's house. There were two meetings, he said, each one by accident, and Berkman told him he was here to get work. Bauer told him it was a bad time to hunt work, on account of the Homestead trouble. He said he had not seen Berkman since last Thursday.

watched and so far none to be feared has developed, and the danger point is believed to have been passed.

The officers of the company intend to show that they are capable of taking charge of the present situation, even with Mr. Carnerie away and Mr. Frick disabled. To day Mr. Lovely said; "Mr. Carnegie will not come here until we send for him. He cabled, asking if his presence was needed, and we are weered that it was not that we were in good answered that it was not necessary for him to come. Mr. Carnegie was away from a telegraph station and did not learn of the shooting until yesterday."

The Homestead mill is receiving most of the attention from the officials of the Carnegie Sciel Company, and already there is a larke flumber of total awork. Mr. Loveloy said this omruing: "There are almost 600 men now at work in the Homestean mill, and of these a good many are skilled workmen, and the work being turned out is colorely satisfactory, and the plate being rolled first-class in every particular. We have no compaints to make about the work and the men we already have could not be better. More men will be sent up. I really do not know how many, and these, as all have been, will be selected from the large number of applications we have on file."

The Homestead men have apparently abandoned all endeavors to bring the Braddock workets out on strike.

\*\*Continued on Fifth page.\*\* When searched at the stationhouse, a gold mach and chain, two keys a subscription book

The argument will be had on an orde Berkman's companion they furnish his issuer to perfection.

Lyon the receipt of the news that Mollick had been captured, Chief Brown requested Superintendent O'Mara to go to Long Branch and await papers which were forwarded this afternoon. Inspector McKelvey immediately made the necessary information before Judge Gripp, and a certified copy of it, together with the warrant for Mollick's arrest, were sent to Superintendent O'Mara at Long Reanch.

Casper Knold, the Anarchist arrested last night, is still at the Central Station. No information has yet been made against him, and he will be detained in the station till his record and connection with Berkman are more fully investigated. The detectives here do not believe Knold's story, and think he has more to do with the attempt on Mr. Frick's life than he says. The statement that he did not know Berkman till he came large is not credited, for the reason that his accomplice, Mollick, well knew where to send the money. Neither do they believe Knold saw the last of Berkman on Friday, when he alleges he accompanied Berkman to the Union Station. That he showed Berkman to the office of Mr. Frick several days before the assault is evident.

Berkman indicated his intention to make a statement of his reasons for shooting H. C. Frick, and tell his story of the attempted assassination as soon the constitutionality of the law that was passed by the stolen Senate and signed without hesi-

FLAMES IN A BISCUIT FACTORY

DAMAGE TO A BIG ESTABLISHMENT.

THE LOSS \$100,000, FULLY INSURED-WATER BARRELS OF FLOUR.

Part of the New-York Discult Company's plant was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning, causing a block on Tenthave., from Fifteenths, to Sixteenth st., and goes back 400 feet on both streets. The part wrecked by the fire is on the northeast corner of Tenthave, and Fifteenth-st. Here the common oda crackers were taked. This part of the building 200 feet in Rifteenth-st. On the first, second and floors were used for storing. On the top story were the offices of the company, and the cellar was used

The fire was discovered at 6:20 o'clock by John Melmes, the president of the company. He was on the fourth floor, when he happened to look across the courtyard. He saw smoke coming from the window at the fourth story of the building, in Fifteenthet. Even while he looked flames burst out of the windows and by the time engines arrived in response to the form the flames were reaching nearly across the street, and the third and fourth-story windows were a mass of fire. Seven minutes after the first alarm had been given second and third alarms were sent out, and at 6:53 o'clock a fourth alarm, ordered by Chief Bonner, brought eighteen engines, four truck and a fire boat to the scene. The height of the one to fight. But the thick, posty walls saved the other buildings, and in an hour the worst of the fire was over, and at 10 o'clock it was practically

valuable machinery was destroyed. Water did great damage. In the cellar of the burned buildings were stored 10,000 barrels of flour, which were rained by

when the fire broke out and they all escaped, but the collapse of water-tower No. 3 nearly killed several s, including Chief Bonner. The water-towe is an old one, but it was comidered perfectly safe. It was stationed in Tenth-ave., and was steing supplied by three engines. Chief Bonner was str when the huge iron papes suddenly gave way, and the great machine came down with a crash tents on Shanty Hill proclaimed the fact to the strikers The chief and several firemen escaped only by cunning ms fast as they could. The s ream swept the street and turned it into a river before the water could fleved that the troops will gradually be removed until be shut off.

The whole plant is estimated to be ween \$1,500,000. The loss by the fire is distributed as follows: Building and machanery, \$100,000; flour and other materials, including laked exick, about \$800,000. The loss is fully exceed by insumines. The New-York lissuit Cofficient was made up of five of the lending firms for the lending states. Holmes & Courts, Vander veer & Holmes, Glimore & Co., Anger Brothers and Helfield & Ducker.

HE WANTS TO SWIM THE WHIRLPOOL RAPIDS. Ningara Falls, N. Y., July 26 (Special),-Delancey Whirlpool rapids, and do it during the State Firemen's Convention in August. He petitioned the Common Council last evening for permission. Wagner will probably be allowed to do all the swimming he wants.

Boston, July 26 (Special).-A tax of \$12,006 levied by the city of Boston on Maverick National Bank ock on May 1, 1891, and due October 2, of that year, does not entitle the city to share in the assets of the bank now in the hands of Receiver Beal. Justice

Myersville, N. J., July 26.-Louis Coucher, a farme the grass in front of his mowing machine, when the horses started and he fell in front of the knives. grasped the reins and tried to stop the horses, but could not. The top of his skull was cut off by the inives, exposing his brains. The accident was minessed by Coucher's little son. NEW-ENGLAND'S BONDS.

STOCKHOLDERS OPPOSING THE NEW ISSUE

-IMPORTANCE OF THE CASE

and New-England Railroad Company made an attempt before Controller Staub at Hartford this afternoon to have \$2,000,000 of their new issue of started in to fight the proposed plan to increase th

From the facts brought forward to-day, I tis eviden peared. Mr. Webb replied that he represented Ed-ward F. Knowlton, of New-York, who holds \$10,000 of the bonds, and N. F. Goldsmith & Co., of Boston,

is allowed to issue bonds or have other indebtedness

the amount of slightly over \$34,000,000. On March

D. Barton, General superintendent of the called and stated that he thought it would night the road between \$40,000,000 non \$50 and that it could be constructed now for Controller stanb reserved his decision.

PORTS OF THE COLLISION OF THE TRAVE. WITH THE F. B. TAYLOR.

B. Taylor, of Yarmouth, N. S., arrived here last

aspern, and this signal was distinctly heard aboard the Taylor. Captain Hulbert is positive lowed the rules of the road and slowed down his ship, the Taylor never would have been cut down, as there would have been time to avert it. As it was, the Trave went through The mate and sailmaker, not carpenter, as before reported, were the only ones lost. Captain Hulbert, who is not yet able to walk without a crutch, tells how, when the binnacle house fel on him and mashed his leg, the ship gave a lurch to port and threw him forty feet into the sea, where he managed to cling to some wreckage After being three-quarters of an hour in the water he was picked up. Mr. Jager, the second mate, was standing near the main batch, when the man on the lookout from the foreyard gave a yell that a steamer was bearing down on them. Almost before he knew what had happened he was up to his neck in the water on the starboard side of

Finally all were picked up by the Trave and landed at Southampton, where they were treated badly Upon application to the Shipwreck Society there for assistance, they were totally ignored, and were told to appeal to their owner or agents.

THE GERMANS IN AFRICA.

Berlin, July 26.-The "Cologne Gazette" alleges that the African natives who recently repulsed baron vot Bulow's forces in the Moshi territory, near Kilima Njaro, had been supplied with a large number of rifles and 30,000 cartridges by the British East Africa Company. In the fighting, Baron von Bulow, Lieutenan Wolfram and twenty of the Sondanese soldiers attached to the expenition were killed.

Eugen Wolff, the newspaper correspondent in German East Africa, telegraphs to the "Tageblatt" that Dr. Stuhlman, the second in command of Emin Pacha's expedition, is lying at the point of death at

ASSAULTED AND HOBBED BY HIGHWAYMEN.

Mt. Holly, N. J., July 26.-George Gaskill, a prominent citizen of this place, was found early this morning lying in the street, unconscious, and was bleeding from ugly wounds about the head. His skull is belleved to be fractured and his recovery is doubtful Gaskill came from Philadelphia last night on Gaskill came from Panjadepan.

o'clock train, and was on his way home from the railroad station when he was assaulted and robbed at a
lonely place on the road. The thieves took his money
and a valuable gold watch and chain. The police are
at work on the case.

THE ENGINEER INSTANTLY KILLED.

Norwich, N. Y., July 26.-Freight train No. 25 or onto a loose track at Rockritt this afternoon. rars were piled upon the top of the engine, and Engineer Crane was instantly killed. His body is still where it was being repaired, before it could be stopped. Traffic will be delayed about six hours.

DROWNED IN BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE. Rochester, N. Y., July 26.-Lee Mack Judson, eldest

on of J. Lee Judson, president of Edison's Huminating Company, this city, was drowned in Blue Mountain Lake, in the Adirondacks, yesterday morning. He was seventeen years old, and had just passed his en-

HIS SPINE BROKEN BY A FALL. Somerville, N. J., July 26.-Hiram Tunison, a well-

known resident of Somerset County, and once tax collector for Warren township, was killed yesterday

TO LEASE CUBA'S CUSTOMS REVENUES

Madrid, July 26.—It is reported that the Government

WHAT THE TARIFF HAS DONE

MR. ALDRICH'S GREAT SPEECH.

DEMOCRATIC CRITICS OF THE McKINLEY LAW ANSWERED.

MR. VEST'S SEFECHES OF LAST JUNE DISSECTED

his long-expected reply to-day to the criticisms of the tariff law of 1890 embodied in Mr. Vest's creased the cost of living in this country; it had owered wages; caused an increase of strikes and labor troubles; narrowed and hindered foreign ommerce; depressed agriculture; and fostered

All these charges, and many minor ones, taken up in turn by Senator Aldrich, and each was refuted with ease and completeness. The ding problems of tariff legislation, and his acmirate knowledge and power of lucid analysis ost plausible and catching of misrepresentations about the tariff which the ingenuity of its critics

the innumerable blunders and errors into which Mr. Vest had fa'len in his statement of the effects of the McKinley law, that fiery but illpective system must have felt that he had scarcely a fact left to stand on. By use, amond other authorities, of the recent non-partisan re port of the Senate Finance Committee on wages fore and after the passing of the McKinley law, Mr. Aldrich was able to confute, triumphantly, every one of Mr. Vest's assertions about the

The McKinley law, he showed by unimpeachable evidence, had not increased the cost of living in this country. On the contrary, the cost of living had fallen since that law had strikes had been less numerous, foreign commerce had enlarged and expanded. The prices of agricultural products had been advanced, and

Mr. Aldrich's speech when printed in full will cover twenty or thirty pages of "The Congressional Record," and will include many new and important tables showing the working of the Tariff law in various branches of industry. It will also have, as an appendix, 160 or more letters from leating manufacturers and experts in this country in support of the conclusions embodied in the speech itself. Mr. Aldrich occupied about two hours in speaking, and was listened to with great interest and attention; for, although the subject matter was technical, it was of great political interest, involving the presentation in an authentic and official way, of the Republican answer to the Democratic campaign of criticism 62 the McKinley law.

Mr. Aldrich's speech will be used as the chief Republican document on the tariif question in the approaching canvass; or, rather, it will furnish material for many documents dealing with single branches of the subject. The synopsis of the speech given below aims to give the general line and drift of the reply, and to show something of its remarkable force and completeness. After Mr. Aldrich had finished, there was a general exchange of views participated in by Messrs. Vest, Allison, Hale and others. and important tables showing the working of the

THE SPEECH IN DETAIL. ENATOR ALDRICH'S STRONG ARGUMENT AND

FINE EQUIPMENT OF FACTS.

Washington, July 26.-Mr. Aldrich spoke as common consent the leading issue in the approaching Presidential campaign. The radical declarations of the

Democratic platform, adopted at Chicago, and the

qually radical utterances of leading repre

of the party insure this result. At no time in the history of the country have the lines between the two great parties upon this question been so clearly defined. The party platforms of 1892 declare, with much greater candor than is customary in papers of this kind, the doctrines of their respective parties The Republicans enter the campaign distinctively avoring a continuance of the protective policy, and nouncing definitely the principles which trol tariff legislation; while, on the other hand, th emocrats denounce protection as a fraud, declare the nconstitutionality of protective tariff duties, and make special and victous attack upon the tariff acof 1800 as the culminating atrocity of tariff legislation. The Democratic platform is in many respects a radical departure from any of the previous official atterances of the party. At no time in the history of in emphasic antagonism to tariff rates which contain

any element of protection.

"I regret that a purpose to confine my remarks to day to an examination of Democratic criticisms and attacks upon the Tariff act of 1800 precludes me from ther hand, attempt to-day any general defence of the tepublican policy of protection. The progress which the country has made under its benideent influence turing the last thirty years furnishes the best proof of the wisdom shown in its adoption and retention as National Policy.

"Before entering upon a defence of the net of 1800. however, I will say that the framers and supporters of this measure have never claimed that it was per-fect in all its details; but notwithstanding this limita anetments covering so wide a field, I believe that all the Ontario and Western Railroad, bound north, ran protectionists are willing to accept the measure as necessful embodiment of Republican principles, and adjudged by its practical results. The principal under the debris. A flag was out properly, but the train was not under control, and ran off the track Tariff act of 1800, is that which was urged with great force and effect in the political campaign which ima large advance in rates it had effected a consider able increase in the prices of the necessaries and greatly augmented the cost of fiving of all classes of people, especially of the poor. In his speech of June 28, page 6,177 of 'The Record,' the Senator from Missouri makes the following plain and un

> I am prepared to show that the McKinley act has had the enert of increasing prices upon the necessaries of life to the people of this country, and that the statement in his resolution (referring to the Senator from Maine) that an era of cheapness in the necessaries of life is being brought to the people of the United States is absolutely and uncon-ditionally false.

THE WORK OF THE TARIFF INQUIRY.

"One of the principal purposes of the tariff inquir ordered by the Senate resolution of March 3, 1891, was to ascertain with accuracy whether this claim of the opponents of protection was justified by the suits. An investigation into the course of

thorough than was ever before attempted, was instituted. The committee determined to ascertain the relative prices paid by actual consumers for all articles of general consumption at retail in every part of the United States on the first of each month from June, 1869, to September, 1891. This em-braced a period of seventeen months prior to the passage of the act of 1890, and eleven months subse-

PRICE THREE CENTS.

quent to that date.
"The quotations were in all cases secured from actual sales taken from the books of merchants in seventy different cities and towns in the different States and Territories. The places at which quota ions were obtained were selected with the view of cluded typical commercial, manufacturing and agricultrained experts of the Department of Labor with the greatest care. The list of 215 articles on which monthly prices were thus obtained was carefully sea view of covering every possible expenditure of a

The results of this comprehensive and exhaustive printed pages and contains more than 1,200,000 difterent quotations. The inquiry was thoroughly nonpartisan, and every possible care was taken to give to it a character which would entitle the results ecured to the highest weight of authority. investigation clearly establishes the fact that a de-

divided into the following groups: 1, food; 2, clothes and clothing; 3, fuel and lighting; 4, house-furnishing goods; 5, drugs and chemicals; 6, metals and implements; 7, lumber and building materials. The percentage of decline in the various groups embraced in the schedule is shown by the following table, prices

for June, July and August 1889 being taken as a ber 100, changes being shown be percentages of that "Group: Pood, 100.53; clothes and clothing, 99.65; fuels and lighting, 98.60; metals and implements 97.49; lumber and building materials, 98.25; drugs

and chemicals, 95.96; house furnishing goods, 99.83;

scellaneous, 100.52; average, 99.36. "The Finance Committee also investigated for the distributing centres. While this investigation disclosed greater fluctuations in prices selected, the general resubstantially parallel with that of retail prices. will be observed that the greater percentages of de-cline are in the groups of manufactured articles, where t was contended that the greatest advance had taken

mittee caused retail prices of the different articles included in these lists to be taken on May 1, 1892, at three of the points at which the original inquiry was made, namely, Fall River, Mass., Chicago and Duthat a still further decline in prices and in the cost of living had taken place between September 1, 1891, and May 1, 1892, clearly establishing a continuance of the tendency to lower prices and to lower cost of

penditures of a family in ordinary circumstances, had declined 3.4 per cent in May, 1892, as compared with the period prior to the adoption of the Tariff act of

oughly exhaustive inquiry could be a surprise to any none of the Denzeratic predictions in regard to higher prices and greater cost of living as the result of the can be no longer any question as to the course of

statements in regard to the same subject. "It is true that the percentages of decline of prices and cost of living and the advance in wages as shown price of a single article, or even a group of articles, may change greatly, or the wages in a single occupation or group of occupations may advance or decline prices or wages not by changed perceptibly. A slight

difference in the aggregate result. The decline in the cost of living from June, 1889, to May, 1892, as shown by the report of the Finance Committee, was 3.4 cer cent. The advance in wages as shown by the same report was .75 of 1 per cent. This makes on average advance in the purchasing power of wages of 4.15 per cent. Assuming \$600 as the average income of the families of the country, this would be equivalent to, say, \$25 per family, or an aggregate saving for 13,000,000 families of \$325,000,000 for each year. A VALT SUM ADDED TO THE NATION'S EARNINGS. "The addition of this vast sum annually to the

National earnings and wealth is an achievement which speaks with a more eloquent voice than I can command in behalf of a policy under which such results are possible. It is significant that while the cost of living in the United States declined for the period overed by the investigation of the Finance Comper cont. If the conditions had been reversed, our nullification, has any attempt heretofere been made to make the doctrine of the unconstitutionality of protective duties the essential element of a political creed. I am curious to see what explanation they will now The steps by which the Democracy have reached the make. The result is unquestionably a very surprisradical position they now occupy have been very ing one to them, and one which they will have dif-gradual. The Democratic platforms of 1884 and 1888 idealty in explaining away. While the attempt to were an constructed as to secure the approval of a compare average retail prices in England and the United States is not satisfactory. I am convinced that held a place, nominally at least, in the Democratic for a family buying the same quantity and quality of articles at retail in the two countries, the cost of livthrown off, and for the first time the party is arrayed | ing would not be higher in America. These relative onditions, however, do not exist, as the scale of living for the masses of people in the respective countries is vastly different.

"At no time in our history have the earnings of the American people been as great, measured by their power to purchase the comforts and necessaries of life, as they are to-day. Measured by the same standard, they are vastly greater than those of any other people in the world.

After an exhaustive analysis of the figures w to the increased cost of articles under the McKinley tariff, prepared by Mr. McKeever, of New-York, and used by Mr. Vest, and an elaborate exposure of their thitruthworthiness, Senator

After having attempted to show that the rates nposed by the acts of 1890 had increased the cost of necessaries of life, the Senator from Missouri atempted to establish the fact that these rates were not necessary for the protection of labor employed in the different industries in this county. He even goes so far as to say that labor at the present time is cheaper in the United States than anywhere else the world. To use his own language:

nents that the American operatives, from their uperior energy and intelligence, can successfully compete with any labor in the world, and that American labor is the cheapest in the world, because it produces a better article."

To confirm this assertion the Senator quotes from statements made by Mr. J. Schoenhof, which purport to show that the cost of labor in the production of eading articles manufactured in the United States is but little, if any, more, in any case, and in many

MISLEADING STATEMENTS OF WAGES. Statements of this nature are frequently made for

the purpose of showing that tariff rates are excessive Their inaccuracy has been frequently exposed. must admit that there are no statistics in existence that can possibly be made to show that the earnings o labor in any occupation or profession are not much greater in the United States than in any of the aufactured articles. The recent investigation of the P